DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 074 680

EC 051 701

AUTHOR

Hinesley, J. Howard, Comp.

TITLE

Primary Handicaps of Students in Programs for the

Physically Handicapped.

INSTITUTION

Florida State Dept. of Education, Tallahassee.

Education for Exceptional Children Section.

PUB CATE

73

NOTE

19p.; A Report of a Survey

EDRS PRICE

MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29

DESCRIPTORS

*Exceptional Child Research; *Glossaries; Homebound; Home Instruction; Hospitalized Children; *Physically

Handicapped; Special Classes; *State Surveys;

Tutoring

IDENTIFIERS

*Florida

ABSTRACT

Reported is a survey of types of handicaps served by special programs for physically handicapped, homebound, and hospitalized children in Florida. The information represents 215 full time and hourly teachers. Types of handicaps served are listed, ranked, and number of cases given. Cerebral palsy is reported to be the most common type of handicap served by classes for physically handicapped. Accident and pregnancy are given to be the most common indicators for homebound instruction while accident and surgery are the primary types of handicap requiring hospital instruction. About half the document consists of a glossary of 87 terms used by clinical educators. Examples of terms defined include abscess, bilateral genus valgum, cancer, convulsive disorders, detached retina, enteritis, glaucoma, leukemia, sickle cell anemia, and visually handicapped. (DB)

ED 074680

a report of a survey

PRINTARY HANDICAPS OF STUDENTS IN PROGRANTS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED





701E

A Report of a Survey - Basic data for this report were compiled by J. Howard Hinesley, Administrative Intern, Exceptional Child Education.

a report of a survey

PRINARY HANDICAPS OF STUDENTS IN PROGRAMS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM
THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPIN'IONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY
REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.



1973

DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION BUREAU OF CURRICULUM & INSTRUCTION EDUCATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

INTRODUCTION

The following is a part of the physically handicapped, homebound, and hospital instruction survey conducted in Florida. Of the twelve districts surveyed which have physically handicapped programs, eleven districts returned information representing ninety-two full-time teachers and eighteen hourly teachers. Of the thirty-six districts surveyed which have homebound and hospital instruction, thrity-four returned information representing one-hundred and five full-time and hourly teachers. The primary types of handicaps in all these areas and the number of occurances of each is reported. In the homebound and hospital survey a male-female ratio is given as well as the average number of hours spent per day by the teacher in instruction and in travel.

Definitions of most of the handicaps listed are included in the report.

SURVEY OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CLASSES

RANK	PRIMARY TYPE OF HANDICAP	TOTAL
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cerebral Palsy Muscular Dystrophy Spina Bifida Physical Trauma Bone Imperfection Accident Scoleosis Poliomyelitis Cardiac Condition (Rheumatic Fever, etc.) Hearing Impairment Hydrocephalic Hemophilia Arthrogryposis Arthritis	409 86 85 45 37 28 27 22 15 11
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Blind and Partially Sighted Brain Injury or Tumor Mononucleosis Cystic Fibrosis Aphasia Kidney Disease Pregnancy Perthes Meningitis Multiple Sclerosis Club Foot	10 10 7
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	Amputation Congenital Anomaly Encephalitis Seizures Amputations Friedreich's Ataxia Multiple Handicaps Amyotonia Congenita Microcephalis Imperforate Anus Paraplegic Thalidomide Bronchitis Wernig-Hoffman Disease Undiagnosed	66666555444433333322222

SURVEY OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CLASSES.

The following types of handicaps are listed as those reported occuring only once.

Urinary Tract Infection Ovarian Cyst Pneumonia Anemia Head Operation Hypoglycemia Multiple Osteochondritis Epilepsy Congenital Megacolon Leukemia Micrognathia Diabetes Transverse Myelitis Respiratory Disease Obesity Muscular Atrophy Achondroplasia Chronic Illness Ethnic Anomaly Hemangioma Parathion Ingestion Glaucoma Dislocated Hip Deterioration of Nervous System Copper Deficiency Hurler's Syndrome Cerebral Vascular Accident **Phocomelia** Dilate and Curettage Rubella Cancer

SURVEY OF HOMEBOUND INSTRUCTION

RANK	PRIMARY TYPE OF HANDICAP		TOTAL
1 2	Accident Pregnancy		699 438
3 4 5	Other Mononucleosis		191 158
5	Surgery		108
6	Physically Handicapped		79
7	Emotional		77
8	Cardiac Conditions	•	66
9	Congenital Birth Defects		52
10 11	Hepatitis		40
12	Illness Cancer		36
13	Muscular Dystrophy		25 19
14	Tumor		15
15	Kidney Disease		14
16	Asthma		iż
17	Sickle Cell Anemia		11
18	Scoleosis		11
19	Cystic Fibrosis		9
20	Bone Imperfection		9
21 22	Burns		7
23	Nephritis Hemophilia		7
24	Blood Disease		6
25	Abdominal Problems		5 5
26	Cerebral Palsy		4
27	Spina Bifida		4
28	Muscle Strain		4
29	Epilepsy		4
30	Vision Impairment		4
31	Anemia		3
32	Allergies		3
33	Leukemia		3
34 35	Respiratory Disorder Parthes		3
36	Diabetes		ა ე
3.7	Pneumonia		3
38	Arthritis		3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2
39	Colitis		2
40	Poliomyelitis	•	2
41	Seizures	•	2

SURVEY OF HOMEBOUND INSTRUCTION

The following types of handicaps are listed as those reported occuring only once.

Meningitis Spinal Birth Defect Diabetes Pleurisy Myasthenia Gravis Enteritis Esthema Gravis Glomerolunephritis Spondylarthritis Lung Disorder Liver Disorder Glandular Fever Infection Hepatitis Keloids Spondyl Staphylococcos Abcess Hernia Pneumonia Detached Retina Obesity Headaches Urinary Tract Infection Bronchitis Hypoglycemia Spine Fusion Wernig-Hoffman Disease Ulcer

Total number of males reported in homebound instruction, 1166.

Total number of females reported in homebound instruction, 1180.

Total number of females reported (1180) minus total number of pregnant students (379) reported in program, 801.

SURVEY OF HOSPITAL INSTRUCTION

RANK	PRIMARY TYPES OF HANDIC	AP	TOTAL
RANK 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 25	PRIMARY TYPES OF HANDIC Accident Surgery Pneumonia Emotional Cardiac Condition Drugs Sickle Cell Anemia Cerebral Palsy Plastic Surgery Rh Factor Club Foot Physically Handicapped Mononucleosis Arthrogryposis Spina Bifida Cystic Fibrosis Arthritis Perthes Bronchitis Congenital Anomaly Encephalitis Amyotonia Congenita Multiple Handicaps Friedreich's Ataxia Seizures	<u>AP</u>	TOTAL 221 188 76 53 44 281 19 10 77 76 55 55 44 44 33 33 33 33 32 22 22 22 22
26 27	Bone Imperfection Foliomyelitis		3 3
28 29 30	Illness Tuberculosis Congenital Deformity		2 2
31 32	Burns Thalidomide Vicually Handicapped		2 2 2
33 34	Visually Handicapped Meningitis		2

SURVEY OF HOSPITAL INSTRUCTION

The following types of handicaps are listed as those reported occuring only once.

Respiratory Disease Obesity Muscular Atrophy Achondroplasia Chronic Illness Ethnic Anomaly Hemangioma Parathion Ingestion G1aucoma Microcephalis Dislocated Hip Deterioration of Nervous System Tumor Encephalitis Scoleosis Genus Valgum Head Operation Slipped Disc Hearing Loss Phocomelia Phocomelia Hurler's Syndrome Cerebral Vascular Accident Wernig-Hoffman's Disease Copper Deficiency Muscular Dystrophy Nystagmus Leggperthes Umbilical Hernia Polionephritis Nephrosis Urinary Tract Infection Dilate and Curettage Ovarian Cyst Kidney Problems Allergies

Total number of males reported in hospital instruction, 647.

Total number of females reported in hospital instruction, 468.

Average number of hours reported spent in travel, 1.7.

Average number of hours reported spent in instruction, 4.3.



A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

used by

CLINICAL EDUCATORS

Compiled from a survey of identified handicaps of children in classes for the physically handicapped and home-bound and hospital instruction in the State of Florida.

- 1. Abcess
- 2. Allergy
- 3. Amputation
- 4. Amyotonia
- 5. Anemia
- 6. Arthritis
- 7. Arthrogryopsis
- 8. Asthma
- 9. Bilateral Genus Valqum
- 10. Blind
- 11. Bone Imperfection
- 12. Bronchitis
- 13. Burns
- 14. Cancer
- 15. Cardiac condition
- 16. Cerebral Palsy
- 17. Cerebral Vascular Accident
- 18. Club Foot
- 19. Colitis
- 20. Congenital Anomalies
- 21. Convulsive Disorders
- 22. Copper Deficency
- 23. Cystic Fibrosis
- 24. Detached Retina
- 25. Diabetes
- 26. Dilate and Curettage (D&C)
- 27. Disease
- 28. Emotional

- 29. Encephalitis
- 30. Ente
- 31. Epi
- 32. Epiphysis
- 33. Friedreich's Ataxia
- 34. Glandular Fever
- 35. Glaucoma
- 36. Glomerulonephritis
- 37. Hard of Hearing
- 38. Hemangioma
- 39. Hemophilia
- 40. Hepatitis
- 41. Hernia
- 42. Hodgkin's Disease
- 43. Hurler's Syndrome
- 44. Hydrocephalus
- 45. Hypoglycemia
- 46. Keloid
- 47. Leggperthes
- 48. Leukemia
- 49. Megacolon
- 50. Micrognathia
- 51. Mononucleosis
- 52. Multiple Sclerosis
- 53. Muscular Dystrophy
- 54. Myasthenia Gravis
- 55. Nephritis
- 56. Neuroblastoma



- 57. Orthopedics
- 58. Osteochondrites
- 59. Osteogenesis
- 60. Ovarian Cyst
- 61. Paraplegic
- 62. Parathion Infection
- 63. Perthes Disease
- 64. Phocomelia
- 65. Physical Trauma
- 66. Pleurisy
- 67. Poliomyelitis
- 68. Pneumonia
- 69. Pregnancy
- 70. Quadraplegic
- 71. Rheumatic Fever
- 72. Scoleosis
- 73. Sickle Cell Anemia
- 74. Spina Bifida
- 75. Spinal Meningitis
- 76. Spondylarthritis
- 77. Staphylococcus
- 78. Surgery
- 79. Thalidomide
- 80. Transverse Myelitis
- 81. Tuberculosis
- 82. Tumor
- 83. Ulcer
- 84. Umbilical Hernia

- 85. Urinary Tract Infection
- 86. Visually Handicapped
- 87. Wernig-Hoffman Disease

1. Abscess: A localized collection of pus in a cavity formed by the disintegration of tissues.

2. Allergy: Any abnormal or altered reaction to an antigen or allergen, including greater (hyper-) or less(hypo-) sensitivity.

3. Amputation: The cutting off of a limb of a limb, the breast, or other projecting part.

4. Amyotoria: An absence of muscular tone, observed especially in infants and affecting only the muscles innervated by the spinal nerves.

5. Anemia: Any condition in which the number of red blood cells per cu. mm., the amount of hemoglobin in 100 ml. of blood, and the volume of packed red blood cells per 100 ml. of blood are less than normal.

6. Arthritis: Inflammation of a joint.

7. Arthrogryopsis: Joint curvature - persistent flexure or contrature of a joint.

A disease marked by recurrent attacks of a paroxysmal dyspnea, with wheezing cough, and a sense of constriction, due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi.

9. Bilateral Genus Knock knee; a deformity marked by abduction of the leg Valgum: in relation to the thigh, the knee forming an angle with center surface looking toward its fellow.

10. Blind: People who are totally blind or have light perception, up to but not including 20/200 would be unable to perceive motion or hand movements at a distance of 3 feet.

11. Bone Imperfection: Osteomyelitis - Inflammation of the bone marrow and adjacent bone and epiphysical cartilage.

12. Bronchitis: Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes.

13. Burns: Lesions of the skin caused by heat.

14. Cancer:

A general term frequently used to indicate any various types of malignant neoplasms, most of which manifest invasiveness, metastasize to several sites, and are likely to result in an ingravesant illness and death of the patient; any carcinoma or sarcoma (or other malignant neoplasm), but, in ordinary usage, especially the former.

15. Cardiac condition: Pertaining to the heart.

Defect of motor power and coordination related to brain 16. Cerebral Palsy: damage.

17. Cerebral Vascular Accident:

Vascular hemorrhaging.

18. Club Foot:

Deformity of the foot (talipes).

19. Colitis: Inflammation of the colon.

20. Congenital Anomalies: Referring to 1 or physical traits or ease cc.; it is distinguished peculiaritie from inborn in that it may be either hereditary or due to some influence arising during gestation, even up to the moment of birth.

21. Convulsive Disorders:

Violent involuntary muscular contractions or spasms.

22.

Copper Deficiency: A lacking of the metallic element copper.

23. Cystic Fibrosis: The formation of fibrous tissue; fibroid degeneration, the narrowing or closure of minute arteries and capillaries by inflammatory internal fibrosis.

24. Detached Retina: Because of elongation of the eyes from front to back the retina may become thinned or the vitreous material may shrink and thus pull away from its attachment to the choroid.

25. Diabetes: A disease marked by habitual discharge of an excessive quantity of urine. A metabolic disorder in which the ability to oxidize carbohydrates is more or less completely lost due to faulty pancreatic activity especially of the islets of langerhans.

Dilate and 26. Curettage (D&C) A scraping of the interior of a cavity with the curette for the removing of new growths or other abnormal tissues, or to obtain material for tissue diagnosis.

27. Disease:

Illness; sickness; an interruption or perversion of function of any of the organs; an acquired morbid change in any tissue of an organism, or throughout an organism, with characteristic symptoms caused by specific micro-organismal alterations

28. Emotional:

A strong feeling or aroused mental state, directed toward a definite object and giving rise to some more or less evident physical expression.

Encephalitis: 29.

Inflammation of the brain.

30. Enteritis: Inflammation of the intestine.

31. Epilepsy:

A chronic nervous disorder, characterized by attacks of unconsciousness or convulsions or both, and sometimes associated in the later stages with mental disturbance.

32. Epiphysis:

A part of a long bone developed from a center of ossification distinct from that of the shaft and separated at first from the latter by a layer of cartilage.

33. Friedreich's Ataxia:

Hereditary sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord, occurring in children.

34. Glandular Fever:

Infectious mononuclesis; benign lymphadenosis; a febrile disease (possibly a variety of diseases) in which widespread glandular enlargement is associated with a monocytic or lymphocytic blood picture with leukocytosis.

35. Glaucoma: A disease of the eye characterized by increased intraocular pressure due to restricted out-flow of the aqueous through the aqueous veins and schlemn's cunal, excavation and degeneration of the optic disc, and nerve fiber bundle damage producing acute defects in the field of vision.

- Glomerulonephritis: Renal disease characterized by bilateral inflammatory changes in glomeruli which are not the result of infection of the kidneys.
- 37. Hard of Hearing: Those individuals who are born with or acquired a hearing loss of varying degrees which did not preclude the development of speech and language through normal channels.
- 38. Hemangioma:

Not actually a true neoplasm, but a congenital anomaly that originates in an embryonic sequestration of mesodermal tissue; proliferation to the projecting bands of endothelium leads to a mass that resembles neoplastic tissues.

Hemophilia: *39*.

An inherited disorder of the blood marked by a permanent tendency to hemorrhage, spontaneous or traumatic, due to a defect in the coagulating power of the blood.

40. Hepatitis: Inflammation of the liver.

41. Hernia: The protrusion of a loop or knuckle of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening.

42.

Hodgkin's Disease: A disease marked by an infectious granulamotores condition (inflammatory enlargement) involving particularly the lympo-adenoid tissues of the body, with the presence in the lymph glands of fibroblasts, eosinophils, giant cells and frequently in an organism, what is possibly the causitive agent of the disease.

A lipoid disturbance, probably congenital, involving the 43. Hurler's Syndrome: cartilage, bones, skin, subcutaneous tissues, brain,

cornea, liver and spleen. (Characterized by dwarf stature)

Hernial protrusion through a cranial defect of the 44. Hydrocephalus:

meninges containing cerebrospinal fluid.

The lack of the correct balancing of sugar in the body. Hypoglycemia: 45.

46. Keloid: A nodular, frequently lobulated unusally firm, moveable,

> nonencapsulated, generally linear mass of peculiar hyperplastic fibrous connective tissue, consisting of relatively large and fairly parallel bands of densely collagenous material spearated by irregular bands of cellular fibrous tissue; Keloids occur in the dermis and adjacent subcutaneous tissue, usually after a tramatic injury or a burn, especially in negro and yellow races (occasionally in white persons), and frequently recur

in the scar after surgical removal.

Osteochondritis deformans juveniles of the hip. 47. Leggperthes:

48. Leukemia: The occurance of a greatly increased number of

leukocytes in various forms.

A condition of extreme dialation of the colon. 49. Megacolon:

Smallness of the jaws, especially of the underjaw. 50. Micrognathia:

51. Mononucleosis: An acute infectious disease, characterized by a sudden

> onset and acute course, with fever and inflammatory swelling of the lymph nodes, especially those of the

cervical region.

The occurance of patches of sclerosis in the brain and 52. Multiple Sclerosis:

> spinal cord, causing more or less paralysis, tremor, nystagmus, and disturbances of speech, the various symptoms depending upon the seat of the lesions; it

occurs chiefly in early adult life.

53. Muscular Dystrophy: Inborn abnormality of muscle associated with dysfunction

and ultimately with deterioration.

A chronic progressive muscular weakness, beginning usually 54. Myasthenia Gravis:

in the face and throat, unaccompanied by atrophy.

Inflammation of the kidney; a diffuse progressive 55. Nephritis:

> degenerative or proliferative lesion affecting in varying proportion the renal parenchyma, the interstital tissue,

and the renal vascular system.

A malignant neoplasm characterized by immature, only 56. Neuroblastoma:

-13-

slightly differentiated nerve cells of embryonic type.

57. Orthopedics: Branch of surgery that has to do with the treatment of

chronic diseases of the joints and spine, and the correction of deformities; orthomorphia, orthosis.

58. Osteochondrites: Inflammation of a bone with its cartilage.

59. Osteogenesis: Imperfecta - cystic formation in growing bone.

60. Ovarian Cyst: A cystic tumor of the ovary.

61. Paraplegic: Paralysis of both lower extremities and also of more or

less of the trunk.

62. Parathion An organic phosphate insecticide, highly poisonous to

infection: animals and man.

63. Perthes Disease: Osteochondrites deformas juvenilis of the hip.

64. Phocomelia: A fetus with hands and feet, but no arms or legs.

65. Physical Trauma: A physical wound; an injury inflicted, usually more or

less suddenly by some physical agent.

66. Pleurisy: Inflammation of the plura lining of the thoracic walls.

(There are several types).

67. Poliomyelitis: Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

68. Pneumonia: Inflammation of the lungs.

69. Pregnancy: The state of a female after conception until the birth

of a child.

70. Quadraplegic: The involvement of 4 limbs.

71. Rheumatic Fever: A disease, probably infectious, associated with the

presence of hemolytic streptococci in the body. There is usually cardiac involvement and the development of

subcutaneuous nodules is characteristic.

72. Scoleosis: Abnormal curvature of the vertegral column, especially

a lateral curvature.

73. Sickle Cell Anemia: A disease marked by anemia and by ulcers and

characterized by the red blood cells of the patient acquiring a sickle-like or crescentic shape in vitro. The disease seems to be confined to the Negro race and

it is hereditary.

74. Spina Bifida: A limited defect in the spinal column, consisting in the absence of the vertebral arches, through which the spinal

-14-

membranes, with or without spinal cord tissue, protrude.

75. Spinal Meningitis:

Inflammation of the meninges of the spinal cord.

76. Spondylarthritis:

Inflammation of the interventebral articulations.

77. Staphylococcus:

A genus of bacteria of the family micrococcae made up of spherical cells arranged in irregular groups and short chains, and very rarely 114 pockets. These are the bacteria most commonly found in boils, abscesses, carbuncles, and similar suppurative processes.

78. Surgery:

The branch of medicine that has to do with external diseases and all other diseases and accidents amenable to operative or manual treatment.

79. Thalidomide:

A hypnotic drug which, when giver to pregnant women, has been found to cause malformations of the limbs of their babics.

80. Transverse Myelitis:

Inflammation involving the entire spinal cord, but of limited longitudinal extent.

81. Tuberculosis:

A specific disease caused by the presence of Bacillus Tuberculosis. It may affect almost any tissue of the body.

82. Tumor:

A circumscribed growth, not inflammatory in character, arising from pre-existing tissue, but independent of the normal rate or laws of growth of such tissue, and subserving no physiological function.

83. Ulcer:

A lesion on the surface of the skin or a mucous surface, caused by superficial disintegration and loss of continuity, often extended by suppuration.

84. Umbilical Hernia:

One in which bowel or omention protrudes through the abdominal wall under the skin at the umbilicus.

85. Urinary Tract Infection:

Invasion by living pathogenic micro-organisms of the urinary tract.

86. Visually Handicapped:

Those people with a visual acuity of 20/70 or less in the better eye after the best possible correction; but who can use vision as the main channel of learning.

87. Wernig-Hoffman Disease:

A type of familiar progressive spinal muscular atrophy, beginning in early life and ending fatally in from a few months to a year.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cruickshank, William M. and G. Orville Johnson, Education of Exceptional Children and Youth. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood: 1958
- Newman, W. A.. The American Illustrated Medical Dictionary. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London: 1947.
- Stedman, Promas L., Stedman's Medical Dictionary. The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore: 1966.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TALLAHASSEE FLORIDA FLOYD T. CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONER

